THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1889.

The Effect on New York.

During the late canvass the Hon. FRANK HISCOCE declared that the time was near at hand when the vote of New York, always so difficult of attainment by the Republicans, would cease to elect the President.

Amid the party reschoes of this opinion our esteemed contemporary, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, ventured to the conclusion that "the new States have given the Republicans a lead which virtually makes them independent of New York in the future." The vision that has for years monopolized the Republican fancy was to materialize at last.

The result of the recent elections in the others, however, has been to increase rather than diminish New York's importance as the decisive State in Presidential contests, and to make her more than ever the great electoral prize. The blows to the Republicans in Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Iows show that the pinch of the struggle in 1892 will be here, as it was here in 1876, in 1890, in 1884, and in 1888. And it will be fiercer than ever.

As for the election in New York, it confirms with the emphasis of seven years' uninterrupted demonstration that by nature New York is a Democratic State. All that is needed is the touch, the inspiration of a Democrat at the front.

The Chief Sufferers. First of all there is the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON-President.

He is now years further away from renomination than he was upon Nov. 7, 1888 The theory that the year following the Presidential election naturally brings a reverse to the successful party is not wide enough to apply this season. President Han-BISON must submit to the burden of having buried the long-rising Republican hope of making an inroad upon the solid South. His MARONE exploit put an end to that. The standard Republican States of the North, Massachusetts, Chio, and Iowa, have received too serious a shaking for it to

be explained away through any up-and-down

habit of politics that may be advanced by

way of apology by Mr. HARRISON'S friends. The Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER comes next. The idea that for a long time has stimulated Foraker's manouvrings has been that in some way he might break through the ranks of the Republican leaders of Ohio and take away the supremacy from the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN. The Republican procession will proceed, of course, but without FORAKER as a prominent feature.

Lastly, the new aspirations of Field Mar shal HALSTEAD must be considered as suppressed. His misfortunes began by his becoming the unhappy medium of a fraud ibly set up to beat the Democratic candidate for Governor, but in reality to injure FORAREB, and chiefly, doubtless, to beat HALSTEAD for the Senate. It worked. CAMPBELL was helped, but HAL-STEAD wasn't. He faced his mortification like a man; so, of whatever party sympathy may be available for these three distin guished but unsuccessful citizens. Brother HALSTRAD should have the biggest share. On the whole, though, we should say that the total would not be over great.

A Magnificent Provision for College Education.

President DAVID J. HILL tells us in the Forum that our most richly endowed colleges are these four:

6,208,457 314,611 Johns Hepkins.

unable to obtain, the income of Johns Hopkins University, and can only say that it is 'less than its endowment would lead us to suppose, on account of unfortunate investments." These unfortunate investments are in the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in which the trustees have kept the money contrary to the dictates of sound business judgment, and from which no in

come whatever is now derived.

The property of Harvard, which is somewhat less than eight millions is managed with great prudence, as is also that of Columbia, and the income received by Cornell is proof of eagacious financial direction The three institutions, according to the statistics of President HILL, are not far apart in their pecuniary resources, and these are great enough to enable them all to afford what as nearly approaches a university system of education as there is at present any considerable demand for in this Besides the regular academic course, they can keep up various special schools and departments of study. at which young men and women can themselves to earn their living. And with us it may be said in general that, the academic course completed, the motive which induces students to remain at such institutions is to acquire further and particular professional training which shall be of practical use to them in the battle of life. The number who study for the sake of study alone is actually and proportionately very small. A single college or university could easily contain all of them, and it would not be crowded. The great mass wish to be trained to practise the profession of law, medicine, engineering, or architecture, or to become men of science, competent to teach or to practise them professionally.

President HILL's statistics also show anew that college education in this country, as in all countries, is in chief part a free gift to those who benefit by it. All colleges are free colleges in the sense that the tuition fees charged meet only an insignificant fraction of their expenses, and are not required at all from many of the students. The cost of a collegiate education is great merely because of the loss of time to the student and the expense of his maintenance during its course Therefore, even if he gets his tuition free. he cannot afford to spend four or more years at a college unless by his own labor in his leisure hours he is able to earn enough to pay his way, or is supported by others. No very great service is done him if he gets no more than free admission. Oftentimes the offering of such an inducement may prove a serious injury to the prospects in life of those who yield to it. The necessities of their situation or the limitations of their capacities and opportunities may require that they should make an earlier start than after the age at which they come out of college. The years spent in study beyond their ordinary school course may set them back in their life work so far that they will never recover the lost ground. They may have acquired much knowledge, and yet not the sort

of knowledge which they need. What is a matter over which parents should

boys to college. A young man who has money and leisure for study is in a very different situation from one who must go to work to support himself as soon as possible. Nor is the knowledge acquired in actual contact with practical affairs of inferior consequence. All knowledge is valuable, whether it he obtained from books and college lectures or in the experience of the shop and the counting house; and, other things being equal, the best knowledge for a man to acquire is that which he can put to the best use under the conditions of his circumstances.

Therefore, free colleges supported at the public cost are not needful and they may be positively injurious. They confer no other benefit, as compared with colleges of private endowment, than free tuition; and, as we bave shown, that is a very small part of the pecuniary cost of pursuing a collegiate course. Tuition fees, too, are so small a part of the college receipts that the endowed institutions generally make liberal provisions for free students. The college is not run to make money any more than the specifically free colleges are so run. It is established for the promotion of education, learning, and scholarship, and without reference to the pecuniary return. Such difficulties, too, as are in the way of young men who desire to profit by its instruction, and yet who are without sufficient money to pay the whole cost, are desirable rather than otherwise. The mere surmounting of them affords valuable training and experience, as the history of very many of our most successful men of college education has proved. Those colleges whose endowment we have given do still more. What is called university education, more specifically, is obtainable and almost wholly obtained in this country without charge. Not only that, but the vast majority of the students are paid salaries to pursue it. Scholarships yielding a sufficient income to cover their expenses are granted to college graduates of high and exceptional merit. Without them this uni-

be the merest shadow. We see, therefore, that private munificence has provided for the college and university education of every young man in this coun try to whom such education would be desirable. It is furnished here in New York more particularly by Columbia College, the most richly endowed of American colleges.

versity education in the United States would

1892 NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS: For President, DAVID B. HILL, of New York. For Vice-President.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. PLATFORM. The permanent return of the Democracy the control of the Federal Government.

The Banner Democratic District.

There is one Democratic Representative in the Fifty-first Congress whose seat will not be contested by the unscrupulous majority. The total vote for Congressman in the Ninth district of New York was 15,564, of which Amos J. CUMMINGS received 15,590 and John L. Thomas 34. Cummings's majority, therefore, is 15,496, and the returns appear to afford very slight foundation for a contest before the Committee on Elections with a view to increasing the slender Republican majority in the House.

This remarkable majority is some 2,300 greater than that by which the Hon. Amos J. CUMMINGS was elected to the last Congress in the Sixth district, phenomenal as that was. At the last election of a Congressman in the Sixth, the late SAMUEL S. Cox's plurality was 10,947. When JOSEPH PULIT-ZER ran in that district his plurality was 7,021. He was a newcomer in New York, and at that time comparatively little was known against him. It will be remembered that he shirked his duties with impudent persistency, and was forced by public opinion to

resign the seat he seldom occupied. There is an interesting fact about the signal tribute rendered by the citizens of the Ninth district to a public servant who proved in the last Congress not only his ability as a legislator, and fearless honesty of purpose but also his fidelity to work. The Ninth is now the banner Democratic district of New York State.

More than that, Mr. CUMMINGS goes into the Fifty-first Congress with a larger majority behind him at home than any other Northern Democrat in the present House, with the single exception of SAMUEL J. RAN-DALL, the party's great leader in the battle now to come.

Political Impotents.

The unfortunate Mugwumps make a specialty of something or other at every election in this State, and every specialty they make is a new demonstration of their political impotence.

In this election the Mugwump specialty was an attack on EDWARD WEMPLE, the Democratic candidate for Comptroller: on ELLIOTT DANFORTH, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer; and on CHABLES F. TABOR, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General. The Mugwump estimate held all of these gentlemen in odium, and the Mugwump organs urged their readers to vote against them and defeat them.

The New York Times advised its Mugwump constituency to vote for RICE, Bo-GART, and DENIS O'BRIEN, all Democrats. It advised them to vote against WEMPLE because he had been negligent and indifferent to public interests; against DANFORTH, because he was "more distinctively than any one else on the ticket a politician of the HILL stripe;" and against TABOR, because he, too, was negligent in regard to the ceiling scandal, and also because the Republican candidate, VARNUM, "was greatly his superior as a lawyer, and would make a far better At-

torney-General." The Evening Post described WEMPLE as a candidate whose renomination was "forced upon his party, in spite of a strong protest, through the influence of Governor HILL It posted Tabor as a candidate "renominated wholly through the influence of Governor HILL." It denounced DANFORTH as "a devoted Hill Democrat, said to be the representative on the ticket of the Governor

and the liquor interest." Thus, with their accustomed fatuity the Mugwump leaders in this town engaged in an enterprise sure to afford in its event an exact measure of Mugwump strength in politics. And this year they were assisted, as far as its courage allowed it to go, by the treacherous and mercenary World.

How many citizens took the advice of the Times and the Post and voted for Cooke as against WEMPLE, for VARNUM as against TABOR, and for HEDGES as against DAN-FORTH ?

Just about one thousand in New York city, out of a total vote of nearly two hundred thousand.

We get at this result by comparing the vote for WEMPLE, TABOR, and DANFORTH with that for BOGART, who, like them, was not at the head of the ticket, but who, unlike WEMPLE, TABOR, and DANFORTH, had incurred no Mugwump hostility and was

reflect very seriously before they send their | favored rather than opposed by the element whose strength we are trying to measure. Mr. Bogant's vote, including the Mug-

wumps, was 128,434. Mr. Tabob's vote with the Mugwumps either silent or voting for the Republican, was 195,747. Mr. WEM-PLE's vote, with the Mugwumps against him, was 126,247. Mr. DANPORTH's vote, with the Mugwumps opposing him as the especial friend and representative of Governor HILL, was 127,173. TABOR ran behind BOGART 2,687 votes, WEMPLE 2,187, and DANFORTH 1,261. This would mean that, on an average of the three, 1,022 Mugwumps followed the advice of the Times and the Evening Post, rejected the Democrats who were obnoxious to the Mugwump leaders, and voted for the Republican candidates.

He was out-very much out. In a total city vote of 200,000 the Mugwump vote, thus measured, amounts to just

Burrows and Tom Reed. The Hon. JULIUS CESAR BURROWS of Kalamazoo declares in an interview that the Hon, THOMAS BRACKETT BEED, the present head of the Speakership class, "is lacking in desirable personal qualifications." To what does Mr. Burnows refer? Surely not to Mr. REED's manners, which are amiable and simple, nor to his personal appearance, which is distinguished. Surely Mr. BUR-Rows cannot believe that Mr. REED is disqualified for the Speakership because he looks like Shakespeare, and Shakespeare looked like him. The only clue that we can think of to Mr. Burnows's mysterious as sertion is to be sought in the fact that Mr REED is a plutocrat in sarcasm, and ocea sionally scatters a little of it on the Republican side of the House. But only stupid persons would lay up against him an occasional dig. Mr. BURROWS, in spite of his recent frenzied but futile speeches in Virginia is not stupid. What is he driving at?

"I am not prepared to say," observes Mr BURROWS, still with an air of mystery 'where my strength is coming from." Very likely; but we are prepared to say to the mightiest Julius that his strength will not ome from disparaging his competitors.

Will a man who has shown himself unable to cope with a single tame bear led by s base Phrygian Turk be considered the right man to preside over such a bear garden as the Fifty-first Congress is likely to be?

The Result in Brooklyn.

The reëlection of ALFRED C. CHAPIN as Mayor of Brooklyn ought to give sincere satisfaction to every one who has the welfare of that city at heart, irrespective of any preferences in national politics. No fair-minded man, capable of forming an intelligent judgment on the subject, could deny Mr. CHA-PIN's superiority over his Republican opponent in respect of education and official and political experience. The Republicans were forced to acknowledge beforehand, as they did by their votes on election day, that something else was needed to constitute an ideal Republican candidate for Mayor than simple, unlettered honesty, and a successful business career. The fact is that, personally, Mr. Chapin was just such a candidate as a large majority of the Republicans liked; the only fault they had to find with him was that he was a Democrat.

At the great Democratic meeting held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last week. Governor Hill spoke of Mr. Chapin in terms which suggested the probability that the the Mayor of Brooklyn might be the next Governor of New York. Certainly Governor HILL could have no worthier successor.

While it is natural to think of Mr. CHAPIN as a most eligible candidate for Governor in the future, he himself will give little at tention to such possibilities now. He will go on in the same modest manner which has characterized his career, and continue to give Brooklyn the good government which has prevailed during the first two years of his administration. When he comes to the end of the two years which begin on the 1st day of January next, we are confident that he will stand higher than ever in the esteem of the citizens of Brooklyn, and the Democ sey will see to it that his services are no lost to the party or to the public.

Their Arms.

For the first time we have observed the public recognition of a still growing practice which we believe is unique in this country. Originally it was a nocturnal habit, but it has gradually emerged into the daylight, and it can be seen in exemplification almost any day. It is the custom of a man taking a woman's arm. Instead of crooking his elbow for the gentle insertion of her hand, he brazenly dips his hand under her elbow and brings it up inside with a grip of her wrist or forearm, and holds her in the ensuing very intimate, not to say loving fashion.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Kansas City Times, so far as we know, is the first to express approval, speaking in respons to a question as to whether a lady, after dark, should ask to take a masculine companion's arm or the latter should offer it 'The gentleman," says this authority of western Missouri, "should offer his arm or ask permission to take the lady's."

We know not whether this acceptation of the modern custom comes from a special liking for it on the part of our contemporary, or from a belief that woman really is the superior being, and should offer her arm to man instead of taking his, as she used to do, to his delight and pride. But it shows that the West blooms with progress and that its heart palpitates with a style of fervor to which the sedateness of old-fashioned gallantry has no relation, though hearts were hearts, you know, in those days.

Yet if the young men of Kansas City can point to any such authority as this for taking a grip on their girls' arms, what is left for the youth of Wichita and Topeka, and of more westerly regions still, but to extend his arm still further into a semicircle of which the distant end shall meet the off side of his companion's waist?

So it is settled that the new base ball league, if it is to be, will not be an attempt at cooperation, but merely a new league, with other capitalists and other rules. It will make therefore, a contest between the two leagues as to which shall crush the other out.

At first money would preponderate in one and base ball talent in the other. The aim of one would be to acquire more talent, and of the other, more money. Public sympathy always veers toward the side of talent, struggling or otherwise, so, at the start, the new organiza tion would undoubtedly have the best of it so far as that was concerned.

Next to finding a pocket, the gold miner n the new island diggings near New Guinea must delight to run across a guileless native like the one described by Basil Thomson, who recently gave a miner four ources of gold dust worth about \$75, for two pieces of tobacco worth s halfpenny. Buch opportunities to play it upon the innocent savage are frequent in the early days of his acquaintance with his white brother, but a little intercourse with the rather accelerates the cutting of his eye teeth. Reports from the Congo say the quotations for ivery have taken a sharp upductations for ivery have taken a sharp up, wife (at church). That men in the second ward turn cines the days when time tunks werd. Humbers.—I would! Feet all surgrises, my dear, I see the collection of the col

beads. To the great sorrow of the trader, the natives are quick to adopt our own notions of

the value of things we most desire. The supine figure that up to November 5 decorated the exterior side of the breastworks in solitude, now has companions. The Hon. WARNER MILLER lies no longer alone.

The Republican State ticket is clean.—New fork Pribuse of Munday. Clean gone. A text for the County Democracy: "Shall

we continue in sin that GRACE may abound? Romans, vi., 1. The independent voter will be out to-day.

The Sun's Marvellous Election Returns It is nothing new for THE SUN to distance about one-half of one per cent. Political every other paper in the country in the com pleteness and accuracy of its news on the morning after an election, but rarely, if ever has it distanced all competitors by so far and

so much as it did yesterday. New York city and State it had, of course with substantial accuracy, giving in its first edition a complete and correctly footed up table of the majorities in every county in the State. It contained also the information that Cha-

pin had carried Brooklyn by 8,000 when other papers were guessing he had pulled through by a small majority. The list of Senators and Assemblymen elect printed in its first edition was full and correct.

t was the only paper to give accurate returns from every county in New Jersey. The showing made by the other papers, varying from the hysterical collection of tabulated blanks printed in the World to the comparatively complete tables of the Times, in no

case approached in accuracy, extent, or intel ligibility the story of results that THE SUN presented to its readers. It was in the extent and accuracy of its returns from distant States, however, that the normous superiority of THE SUN'S facilities for newsgetting was manifested. THE BUN in its first edition printed more and better news other paper was able to give in a last edition country yesterday morning learn that Obio

of the result in the country at large than any In THE SUN alone could the Democrats of the had certainly and Iowa almost certainly gone Democratic and that Massachusetta was in great doubt. No other paper gave any idea of the extent to which Mahone had been snowed under, and from a half dozen other States. THE SUN'S returns were practically complete while other papers were merely guessing that somebody had been elected. THE SUN shines for all all the time, but its

rays are rarely more universal or more briliant than on the morning after an election, no matter which side has won.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE STATE.

The Bishop of Peterborough Expresse Himself With Considerable Emphasia From the London Standard.

The Bishop of Peterborough presided at the lecesan Conference at Leicest er yesterday. Sum ming up a discussion on socialism, the Bishep said they must be careful, while knowing that many of the advocates of socialism held doctrines which were very dangerous that they gave full credit to the nobility of motive and tenderness of sympathy with suffering and wrong which had stirred many of those persons Christianity, however, made no claim to rearrange he economic relations of man in the State and in society.

and he hoped he would be understood when he said plainly that it was his firm belief that any Christia State carrying out in all its relations the Sermon on the Mount could no. exist for a week. It was perfectly clear that a State could not continue to exist upon wha were commonly called Christian principles, and it was a mistake is attempt to turn Christ's kingdom into one of this world. To introduce the principles of Christianity into the laws of the State would lead to absolute intolerance. The law of Christianity was self-sacrifice, in pelled by love; the principle of the State was justice, impelled by force. The State had to do justice between man and man, and to restrain violence: the duty of the Church was clear, namely, not to force Christian prin cinies on the statute book, but to inculcate in the mind of men, both capitalists and laborers alike, to do unto others as they would others should do unto them; to inuse into the minds of men the great principles of jus tice, to try to make labor just toward capital, and capi

The Location of the Soul.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer is located in the corpus calinsum, a little spongy body situated at the base of the brain, which has defied the efforts of physicians in their endeavors to ascertain its uses in the human anatomy. "The corpus callosum." said the Doctor, "is the seat of the imperishable mind. which is abstracted from the blood in the arteries, and onveyed through the nerves up the spinal cord to the corpus caileaum."

Minister Phelps in German Eyes,

From the Bartiner Politische Nachrichten. The recently appointed American Ambassa dor, Mr. William Walter Pholps, who has been received by the Emperer with unusual affability, is a man who possesses all the qualifications necessary to his occupying a high position in the best circlesfof Berlin seciety.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The French army officers are now all armed with reolvers, during the war of 1870 they had none The most interesting exhibition in Europe next year will be the Loan Exhibition of Tapestry at the Austrian

The Landon Lady Guide Association seems to be flow shing. It has taken new and larger rooms and all its ispartments of which there are several, are said to be Monace to which only Consuls are accredited, has s

olg diplomatic corps in the rest of Europe, and its diplo display a profusion of gold lace and titles purely or the henor of serving the principality gratis. Three young boys sloped from Nice, and travelled on toot to Paris in order to see the exhibition, and after seeling it and living on alms in its immediate vicinity luring several weeks, were arrested last month and re

A grand review of Turkish troops, commanded by Sman Pashs, the defender of Plevna, has been organ ized for the benefit of Emperor William during his stay at Constantinopie. Moltke started on his military career after risiting the Turks. In a recent interview Emile Zola, the French novelist,

said: "I have always instinctively kept clear of poli ties. A man cannot be a politician and a literary man different ways for the same goal, that is, to be known and lauded by the multitude." Kossuth for a number of years gave lessons in the

English language to the young men at Turin, where he has resided for thirty years. Old as he is, these pupils are now clamorous for him to become a naturalized subject in order to be sected a Senator of the kingdom. but he prefere to remain a Hun.

A splendid monument to Victor Emanuel is in course

of erection at the foot of the eld Capitol at Rome. The portice of the monument is completed, its columns being in the ancient Greek style, and the stairway and pedestal are now nearly ready to receive the equestrian tatue of the menarch, which is to be shortly cast from the model of the Italian scuipter.

In an address to a workingment's organization Mr. say that although there were but two million people in the thirteen American colonies at the time of the American revolt, yet from among these two millions of pee-ple there proceeded at that spoch a group of statesmen that might dafy the whole history of the world to bear them in any one state and at any ene period of

What Chicago Would Do to Get the Fair. From the Chicago Tribune. But the first duty of the city is to take a bath, emb aer bair, and sweep the floor.

No Wonder. Spiritualist-I want to talk to the spirit of hristopher Columbus. Medium (after a short visit to the cabinet)-You can't

medium three was sick!"

"What has made him sick!"

"Somebedy has teld him the World's Fair was going to be held in Ohicage." For the Graveyard ! Eastern Doctor-Have they tried the elixir of ife in your state yet?

Kansas Mau—Oh, yes, they tried it in our town on an old fellow who had been bedridden for years. R. D.—Did it enable him to leave his bed? b. M.—Oh, yes. He left it very quickly. Most Any Man Would He

THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

The Movement to Revive the Grade of Lieutenant-General in the American Army. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- The ground taken by Gen. Breekinridge in favor of giving to the officer who commands the army the rank of Lieutenant-General foreshadows the introduc-

ion of a bill for that purpose in the Fifty-first

necessity, but there are sundry reasons urged

Congress. It is admitted that the grade is not

in favor of the project that have gained it a

ertain degree of support.

In the first place it is argued that the highest office in the army of a great nation ought to car.y at least that grade, if not the one of full Graneral. This command is not limited to the nere numerical force represented by an active list of 25,000 enlisted men and enough officers. cadets, and retired officers and men to put the aggregate above 29,000. That might well be a Major-General's command, if organized as a single army corrs. It really denotes not only a great variety of interests, but a very complex system of duties. It is the military establishment of 60,000,000 people, covering an enermous area and distributed among hundreds of tations, with a frontier of thousands of miles

ment of 60.000.000 people, covering an enormous area and distributed among hundreds of stations, with a frontier of thousands of miles to guard. An equal command in another country would be held by an officer possessing a much higher rank than that of Major-General. Even in our country it has been held for a quarter of a century, with the exception of the interval since the death of Gen. Sheridan. Cither by a General or a licutensut-General.

Another argument is that the exception of the interval since the death of Gen. Sheridan. Cither by a General or a licutensut-General.

Another argument is that the exception of the interval since and war, by reviving the grade in question. The six departments will be under six Brigadier-Generals, and the three divisions under three Major-Generals, a Lieutenant-General commanding the whole. As it is now, one division is under a Brigadier-General. Gen. N. A. Miles, and it is considered by many hardly fair that he should continuously have the responsibility and the duties of a Major-tieneral without the accompanying rank and pay. In the same way, it is though thardly fair that Gen. Scholleid should have the duties, responsibilities, and expenses of an officer commanding the army and living in Washington, having to meet and entertain foreign military guests, as head of the army, on rank and pay inferior to those which have accompanied the office ever since the close of the civil war. In case of the outbreak of war, the advantage of higher rank in the commanding officer would be obvious.

Perhaus apart from the question of expense the main objection to the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-Generals that it seems unjust that Gen. Schofleid should have honory greater than were given to Gen. Thomas, under whom he served, and that Gen Miles, to whom the command would fall in due course on Schofleid's retirement for age, should enjoy a grade not conferred on Meade and Hancock, his old commander has defined in the duties, it is admitted that the during from the magnitude and importa

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT. They are telling a story about E. H. Sothern. He was coming up town in a car a few mornings ago, and, upon entering, found the car full, though one man took more than his share by stretching his feet out along the scat. sothern held on to the strap and bore this for a while but when two ladies entered and were obliged to stand his patience gave out. Then leaning over the diffused man he said in a clear, loud voice, but with elaborate courtesy, and with his most honest and innoceut Dundreary stammer: " E-excuse m-me, sir, for a-addressing von, b-but I'm very anxious to i-learn w-what nervitonic you take?" A grin spread over the faces of the cassengers, the man get red, epened and shut his mouth two or three times, and then bounced up and le't the car, upon which the actor and the two ladies sat down

Robert Dunlap, who sailed yesterday on the City of friendly whistles. A steamhoat and Mr. Abbey's yacht secompanied the City of Chicago down the bay, and a party of prominent business men, headed by James i establish a new cable service between London and New York, and also expects to make a thorough study of the financial details of the Paris Exposition, which is expected to be of value to the committee on the World's Fair, of which Mr. Duniap is a member.

"A holiday like Tuesday," said a well-known amateur athlete yeslerday, "is a great thing for thequands of people in New York who have an houset and thorough admiration for the attractions of outdoor life, but who are debarred from enjoying them on account of business. What many people do not understand is that a football match, a bicycle race, or a general athletic meeting has a more vivid and alloring interest to many men than any form of gambling that is known to exist The growds that attended the different contests of muc cle and grit all around New York on election day attest this. If a man must be a crank on any one subject he cannot choose a better one than athletica. New York on that day, by the way, looked a good deal as it wil appear when the Fair is started here. The whole town was full of strangers, who had come to town from the suburbs and smaller towns a little out of the me cropo-lia. The pedestrians lacked the spruce and well-clad look of a genuine New York crowd, but there were many ruddy faces and honest eyes abroad. Everybody looked dusty, of course, for the streets were a mass of dirt and refuse which had been powdered and whirled about by the brisk wind."

A well-known business man remarked yesterday that A well-thown outsides man remarked yesterday that John Jacob Astor and Secretary Bayard probably had reasons of their own for marrying which the papers did not fittingly represent.

"My brother was married twice," he said, "and though he aroused some comment by his accord marriage, it was in reality the only course open to him He had two large country houses on his hands and a family of children, three of whom were girls just budding inte wemanhood. He is absorbed in affairs, and has little time to devote to his family. With him a wif was a part of his large domestic establishment. this without to any way meaning to speak in a derog-atory way of her. It was simply a matter of absolute necessity for him to have some one to took after his houses, and particularly to direct the social course of his children. Mr. Astor is in some sense similarly placed. He has everything on earth to make life enjeyable except the personal companionship which every can naturally longs for, and he appreciates the win just as Mr. Hayard does, of having an accomplished and experienced wife to preside over that part of his ife which is not connected with banks, politics of Affairs."

Mr. Lew Rosen is responsible for the rather expres sive and suggestive remark that "A. M. Palmer has been connected with the stage in New York almost as long as some of our popular soubrettes."

People who go in for that sert of thing claim that the rage for amateur acting is on the wane. It has long since dropped out of sight in London as a fad, and, as New York is guided more or less in its fashions by the leadership of London, it was inevitable that time would bring around a similar change here. About the only people who have not suffered from the desire of ama-teurs to act were the charity hospitals. The friends of he aspiring artists have had a heavy load to bear, and there is a feeling of relief as a lapse in the tension is

Can Canada Teach Us Hallot Reform !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SEC: Your correspondent. II., has scarcely realized the full force effilis suggestion that ballots should be numbered. That is a scood way of preventing minor frauds, but what of the secrecy of the ballet? The Ontario Election act has a similar provision, and it is charged, whether justly or not, that the devernment uses this clause as a means of coercing voters. Certainly the dovernment is, through its working, enabled to tell how any siscing votes.

H. I letter revives a thought that has often occurred to me. The newspapers are full of talk about ballet reform, and their text is always the australian system. What's the matter with the Canadian system? Our next door neighbors have been all through the experimental staces of ballet reform into which several of the States are now plumping, and have evolved to the Dominium Franchies act as inforcingly secret and particular the properties of the clamor for a Federal election in their experience?

And approposed the clamor for a Federal election law anada has had a fight over a similar measure. Content you give your readers a little object measure. Content and the content is the content of the Bloominium's heavy and the content of the Bloominium's heavy and the Bloominium's h errecy of the ballet? The Ontario Election act has a

WHAT BECAME OF THE MAYFLOWERS

She Did Not Go Down Of Masulipatam, at From the Landon Totesrank. It is pain and grief to me to expose a pi

She Die Note Co. Down Off Meschipatam, as fire Edwin Arneld Said.

From the Leader Transpace.

It is pain and grief to me to expose a picturesque and sentimental error—for there are, indeed, many things we know to be faise, in which it is for our spiritual good to believe—yes I am moved to correct the mistake regarding to the Mayflower into which Sir Edwin Arneld has falsen in the fine percration of the second of the two lectures delivered by him before the University of Harvard, and reported in this man to the control of the second of the two lectures delivered by him before the University of Harvard, and reported in this man to the control of the for the mere purcess of classification. I put all the pluma! found in them into my report, which on account of its general interest, was published by her Majesty's printers for general circulation. Among one of the biggest of these plums, as I then thought, was the following extract from the "D. P. (damaged papers) bundle". "May 6. 1859.—Account of goods laden at Cambroon on the Mayflower. bound for Metchipatam (c. c. Massulpatam). Centrol the ame ship as the company's (ladis) Mayflower?" On the report going out to ladis, it was the rediscovered that a company's ship of the name ship as the company's (ladis) Mayflower?" On the report going out to ladis, it was the following extract from the "D. P. (damaged papers) bundle". "May 6. 1859.—Account of the publishing as acommencement the first volume of the Pligrim Fathers.

Again, the late Mir, Henry Stevens of Vermont, of the publishing nouse of Henry patriotic American—or United Statist, should I not rather write if r—became deeply interested in my extract and question about the company's Mayflower, and in the support of the

A LOST GIRL FOUND.

She Came from Washington to New York While in a Dazed Condition WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 .- On Oct. 10 Belle Brown, a young and rather pretty girl, the daughter of a feed dealer in this city, suddenly disappeared from home. Her parents were distracted, and the father has spent the time since the girl's departure in following clues that led to naught. He could imagine no reason for her action except that she sometimes suffered from headache, and he thought it possible she might have wandered off while in a dazed condition, or that she might have drowned herself. Yesterday Mr. Brown received a letter from his lost daughter saying that she was in New York, and asking him to come on and bring her home. The father took the first train north, and last night found his daughter at the home of Mr. Hart, the Madison square stereopticon dealer, at 341 West Eighteenth street, where she had been residing as companion to Mrs. Hart, who was suffering with a broken arm,

Miss Brown said that on the morning of her disappearance, after going to school, she had disappearance, after going to school, she had obtained leave of absence from her teacher to visit a friend. Her head was paining her terribly, and she almost mechanically made her way in the street cars to the river front. A remark of a gentleman on the wharf aroused her sent as inst as she was about to throw herself into the water. She then walked to the Fennsyl ania Hallroad station, and, having a number of gold coins in her pocket that she had bre aght to school to show to one of her fellow students, she purchased a ticket for New York. She told a lady on the train she school to show to one of her leader to dents, she purchased a ticket for New York. She told a lady on the train she was going in search of work, and was directed to Mrs. Conkil ag's boarding house, 42 West Twenty-sever to street. Mrs. Conking noticed her pittir to attention, and told her she might remain a condition, and told her she might remain a condition, and told her she might remain a condition, and told her she secured employment with firs Hert. She said that she suffered greatly with her head all the time the was in New York, and Mrs. Conkling and Mrs. Hart say that they noticed she had to Mrs. Hart say that they frequently in the street of the same that they frequently in the street. requently in trans.

Last Friday she secured a copy of the Washington Star containing a personal advertisement telling the come home. The thoughts of home than included her to write the letter which resulted in unravelling the mystery surrounding the case.

POINT JUDITH A HARBOR OF REFUGE Congressman Cummings's Suggestion

Warmly Payored in Ehodo Island.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 6 .- The announcement made by Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York before his election, that he should consider the work and interest of the late Congreesman Cox in the life-saving service a heritage that he must assume and devote himself to, created a great deal of interest in Rhode Island, which has four life-saving stations on its coast. Congressman Cummings's especial reference to the Point Judith station, that it should be made a harbor of refuge, was warmly welcomed by men hereabouts who are interested in the service, and the subject was called up at a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners to-day. Some interesting information was brought out in the informal discussion of Congressman Cum-

interesting information was brought out in the informal discussion of Congressman Cummingrs's idea. It appears that there was, prior to the great September gale in 1815, a harbor of retuge at Point Judith—a breachway through the woodland, in which vessels of large toannage could safely ride at anchor. As the bars in the inlet were composed of enduring material, they have withstood the storms for nearly three-quarters of a century, effectually closing up the inlet.

The United States Engineers' denartment have recently been making surveys, and it is expected will make a report to Congress at the forthcoming session. Owing to the expenditure involved in outling a causal to Point Judith Pond, a distance of half a mile. Engineer Shield of the Harbor Commission favors the construction of letties, after the Mississippi plan, extending in a semicircular form, so as to give a basin for the larger stream and salling craft cuiside the breachway, leaving the pond inlet for smaller oraft. There is sufficient depth of water in the pond, which extends a distance of five miles in a straight line to Wakefield, to allow vessels drawing from seven to nine feet to carry their freights, and, if necessary, coul, grain, and other merchandise could be shipped by rail from that point to this port and other points of destination. The Point itself offers a safe protection from northeast gales to those vessels which are seeking to weather the Point after having made the Sound passage. Fifty thousand wessels of all kinds pass Point Judith every year.

March of the Pan-Americans.

From the Columbus Dispatch.

Haif a speech haif a meal,
Haif a speech haif a meal,
Haif a steep—enward
Into more nod and talk
Bede the one hundred.
'Come, Fan Americana;
Gome, and lei's shake your han'a,"
So, on to stew and shake
Bode the one hundred. "Come. Pan-Americans!"
Did they reject the plans?
Not though they all were full
And their vests sendered.
Theirs not to make reply.
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to eat and fly.
late the natural gas. Rode the one hundred. Banquets to right of them.

AN ARGUMENT IN THE PLACE CARE

His Counsel Asks for the Minutes of the Proceedings Sciove the Grand Jury.

The question as to whether the indictment found against Sheriff Flack for conspiracy shall stand or be set saide was argued yester day before Judge Brady, in the Court of Over and Terminer. Neither the Sheriff, Mrs. Flack. nor any of the Sheriff's co-defendants, was in Court. The Sheriff was represented by ex Judge Horace Russell and Judge Pullerton. The people, the complainants against the Sheriff, were championed by the District Attorney Assistant District Attorney Goff, and Mr Sample, Each spoke. In turn, in answer to Judge Russell's charge, and consumed sev-

eral hours in argument. Judge Russell's motion was to quash the inictment, first, because Mrs. Flack, who was called and examined as a witness by the Grand fury, was under the laws of this State an incompetent witness in a criminal proceeding before the Grand Jury, and second, because Mr. Cleveland, a lawyer, was before the Grand Jury, not as a witness, but as a lawyer. In aid of the motion to quash, the defendants ask

Jury, not as a witness, but as a lawyer. In aid of the motion to quash, the defendants ask that the District Attorney be compelled to produce the stenographer's minutes of the testimony before the Grand Jury.

In realy to Judge Russell, Assistant District Aftorney Goff read an affidavil in which these points were made. That the defendants, James A. Flack, William L. Flack, Joseph Weeks, and Ambrose Monell, have given tail and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. That the defendant Sarah Cherry, has not been approhended, and is believed to have secreted hersell. That all the defendants but she voluntarily appeared before the Grand Jury at their own instance and request, and had in addition requested that other witnesses should be called and examined in their behalf, which had been done. That when defendants pleaded not guiltr Mr. Cleveland was examined before the Grand Jury deemed a District Attorney nor an assistant District Attorney Goff was present during his examination and considered Mr. Cleveland's testimony relevant, material, and entirely competent: that Mrs. Flack was a witness before the Grand Jury, but was not asked to divulge any confidential communication made to her by James A. Flack during their marriage; that James A. Flack had only recently claimed in an action in a civil court that Mrs. Flack was not then the legal wife of James A. Flack, having been divorced on July 12, 1889.

Lawyer Bird, who represents Joseph Meeks, the referee, asked permission to put in an affidavit to show that Meeks had been subprinced to appear before the Grand Jury, and had testified against his will. This motion was granted. Judge Brady took the papers and reserved his decision.

PRIENDLESS AND DESPAIRING.

A New York Girl's Attempt to Commit Suleide in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6 .- On Saturday evening. Oct. 9, when the streets were crowded with people, a young weman of comely appearance suddenly tell in front of the Wilmington Institute and startled those close at hand with her pitiful moanings. She was taken to the City Hall by the police patrol wagon, and it was found that she had taken a drink of carbollo acid. Her throat and mouth were terribly burged, and she was suffering much agony. Antidotes were given, and after much work upon the part of the police surgeon she was carried past the danger point. She was then taken to the hospital at the county almshouse and given the best of care, but refused to tell

and given the bast of care, but refused to tell who she was, whence she came, or why she had atzempted her own life. She kept improving, and her case excited the attention of some checklable women in this city, who had her remised to the Homoposthie Hospital here a low days ago. Then her story came out. She said that she was about 23 years of age and was the adopted daughter of well-to-do people in New York, who had lost their money and soon afterward died, leaving the girl without much means and nothing to which she could turn her hands for employment. She had \$200, and after trying to obtain work she desired to learn engraving, but before she had \$200, and after trying to obtain work she decome proficient enough to earn living wages her sornely of money was almost gone. Then she became desperate, and determined to spend her last cent in car fare to the most distant point to which it would take her. She bought a ticket to Wilmington and got as far as possible from the scene of her trials and tribulations. Then she took the step that she thought a ticket to Wilmington and got as far as possible from the scene of her trials and tribulations. Then she took the step that she thought a ticket to Wilmington and got as far as possible from the scene of her trials and tribulations. Then she took the step that she thought a ticket to Wilmington and got as far as possible from the scene of her trials and tribulations. Then she took the step that she thought a ticket to Wilmington and got as far as possible from the scene of her trials and what she can to help herrelf. An effort is being made to obtain for her a place as houser agency of the kirchen and work of that character. Her benefactors say that they have written to New York, and verified her statements sufficiently to show that the story the girl has told them is true. They do not wish to have her name given to the public.

THE FLOATERS UNHAPPY.

Canandalgua Candidates Agreed to Speud No Money on Election Day,

CANANDATOUA, Nov. 6. The Canandaigua floater" is unhappy. He basn't "fifteen dollars in his inside pocket." as he had after hat year's election, and, although he will be just as rich on Sunday morning as he was the first Sunday following the Presidential election, he is very much dissatisfied. This unusual condition arises from the agreement to spend to money on election day, which the Democrats money on election day, which the Democrate and Republicans carried out. The "blocks of five" descended as usual upon the ward workers, but were told that there was "nething in it" this year. Then they flocked by themselves and suiked and threatened, but all tone purpose. Some held out until it was too late to vote, some voted the Prohibition ticket to gidte both parties, and some concluded to vote like men and good clizens, but no one got a cont for his "day's work," his "infloquece," or his vote.

his vote.
Although the strikers made life a burden to local candidates, they stood out for the sake of establishing a good precedent. The experiment worked very successfully. Both parties lived up to the agreement, and the leaders intend to follow the precedent thus established.

A Closed-up Saratoga Spring Burats Out

SARATOGA, Nov. 6 .- About five years ago an old man named Hulbert, living at Geyserville, two miles below Saratega, developed a spring and named it the "Vanderbilt." The bore was over 200 feet deep. In it was driven an iron lining five in-nes in diameter, and inside of this was a two-inch iron pipe over 200 feet long. The spring ceased to flow after a little, and the tubing was firmly closed and the spring covered up and left so. Old Mr. Hulbert died and his heirs leit no interest in the spring. Yesterday the residents of the neighborhood were startled by a terrific explision. The od spring had blown up from its own gas. The two-inch from pipe, over 200 feet long, shot into the sir more than its own length. Pieces of it were scattered about, tent double and broken and some are embedded eix or eight feet in the earth. The bore of the suring was blown out into a hole large and deep enough for a man to climb down into. The big spouter recently developed ceased to flow has thaturaday. There is evidently some connection between the two springs. There is no parallel to this case in all the history of the Baratoga springs. feet long. The spring ceased to flow after a

springs. Diamonds Disappear at the Taxedo Ball. An unpleasant incident at the Tuxedo Club ball at Tuxedo last Friday evening was the loss of a valuable diamond pin by the wife of Henry Parish. Fr. a member of the club. Mr. Parish says he has no doubt the pin broke or fell accidentally from its place. It was minsed within fitteen minutes after it disappeared. The loss occurred on the ballroom loop, it is mindle of a crush of dancers. Fearch was made at once, but witch out success Mr. Farish has no doubt the loss was accidental, but the subsequent fate of the pin is a myster, it may possibly have been picked up by a servant. The pin was a direct of quite large stense beautifully set in the shape of a star. Mr. Farish is willing to pay \$5.0 for its return.

Jumped Lato a Pit 900 Feet Deep. WILEEBBARRE, Pa., Nov. 6,-Byron Jones, a mine driver boss residing at Luzerne borough, near here committed suicide this morning in a horrible manner. He had become despondent through sickness and family traubles and at an early hour this morning he left his home and walked toward Waddell's shaft, he left his home and walked toward Waddell's shaft, be supposed to have jumped, as he territay mangiad bady was found this but the heavy jumped, and he was the same and he sherward. He was 25 years sid, and leaves a wife and one oblid.

Two Ciubbing Policemes Must Pay Bamages Judge Ingraham, sitting in Part IV. of the Suprems Court, yeaterday heard the suit of Michael Gurley against Robert Cleary and John J. Glehan, policemen, for Sh.000 damages. The Complete and Leister and John J. Glehan, policemen, for Sh.000 damages also that can June 12 1888, white Standing in Frest of 2189 first avenue, the defendance severely stubbed him and took him to the station beaus severely stubbed him and took him to the station beaus and shade good disorder/y conduct and drunkennes. Jackharge of disorder/y conduct and drunkennes. Jackharge of disorder/y kim 6180 damages from Olehan and 5100 from Cleary.

Suing Miss Willard for Damages. CHICAGO, Nov. 6 .- Dr. Mary Weeks Barnett CHICAGO, NOV. C.— DF. MATY WORKS DEFINITION TO THE STATE OF THE COURT COURT TO THE COURT COURT COURT COURT COURT COURT COURT COURT CAPPEND COURT CAPPEND COURT CAPPEND COURT CAPPEND COURT COURT CAPPEND COURT COURT CAPPEND COURT COURT CAPPEND COURT CAPPEND COURT COURT CAPPEND COURT C